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CONGRESSIONAL.

First Day's Work After the Recent SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1875. Morton's Mississippi resolutions went over to Monday's executive session.

HOUSE.

The House is apportioning the President's message to the proper committees.

Mr. Kerr occupied the chair in apparently good health. Few members were absent.

Matters concerning banking and currency and the resumption of specie payments by national banks, were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Matters pertaining to legal tender notes were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On the call of States, among the bills introduced, were the following:

To repeal bankruptcy act, and to make persons on trial before United States Courts competent witnesses.

Mr. Douglas, of Virginia, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company and its several branches, the cause of its failure, the parties responsible therefor, &c., with the names and residences of all the debtors of the Company. Adopted.

On motion of Caldwell the Secretary was asked the number of United States troops stationed in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, on the 6th December, 1875.

By Cason of Indiana, a resolution recognizing the brave and gallant services rendered by the loyal soldiers to the country in the time of its greatest need and peril and earnestly recommending to the people the utmost care and watchfulness over the rights and interests of these brave men, by securing employment to them; that in all cases of public employment, all other things being equal, the soldier shall have preference over the civilian, and declaring that the House is in favor of giving liberal pension to disabled and crippled soldiers, their widows and children and their dependent fathers and mothers. The previous question was seconded by a vote of 142 to 9 and the resolution was agreed to, amid laughter on both sides of the House.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the several Commissioners, having in charge matters pertaining to Indian affairs, military affairs, naval affairs, postoffices, public lands, public buildings and grounds, claims, and war claims, to inquire into any abuses or frauds in the administration and execution of existing laws affecting those branches of public service, with a view to ascertain what changes and reforms can be made so as to promote their integrity, economy and efficiency. Also instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the several departments, to proceed at once, as required by the rules of the House, to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures of the respective departments whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with the appropriation laws, and what provisions are necessary to be adopted to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys, and to secure the Government against demands unjust in character or extravagant in amount. Adopted.

Mr. Lawrence offered resolution which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill compelling the Pacific Railroad Companies to pay the interest advanced by the Government on indemnity bonds. He argued that in twenty years the road would owe the Government \$200,000,000 if the present system was continued.

Fort, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring that the doctrine just enunciated by the House in the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Cason, of Indiana, is so wise and just that it should be followed by the officers of the House in filling the subordinate places under them and instructing them in all such cases to give the well-qualified Union soldiers the preference over soldiers of the late Confederate army. [Laughter.] He moved the previous question on its adoption.

The previous question was not seconded, the vote being 78 to 63. Wood, of New York remarking that this was the Centennial year, a year in which all past dissensions, difficulties and controversies

should be forgotten. He moved to refer the resolution to the select committee on the Centennial celebration, and wanted the House to go to business and have no more buncombe. The motion was agreed to by 121 to 91, and the resolution was accordingly referred.

Harrison of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the distribution of the patronage of the House of Representatives and of the Government generally, those duly elected and who by law have the appointment of subordinates should regard the Jeffersonian test: Is he honest? Is he faithful? Is he capable? and that recent events in federal administration give pertinence to this democratic sentiment. [Laughter.] Adopted.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Captain Franche, of the steamship Salier, who arrived yesterday, was the bearer of a letter to the German Consul at New York, and had instructions to permit no one but the proper authorities to board or leave the vessel until the Consul had read the letter. It was written by the Bremerhaven authorities during the intense excitement following the dynamite explosion under the impression that possibly some traces that would lead to additional facts in regard to the explosion might be obtained on the Salier. Nothing, however, had been discovered.

One passenger speaking of the explosion, says: "I was leaning against the mast enjoying the scene when suddenly I felt flat on my face and heard a terrific noise. I thought the boiler of the Mosel had exploded first and then I imagined it must certainly be the boiler of the steam tug alongside. Pieces of wood, iron and glass and parts of human bodies were falling around and upon me. The scene was awful. The strange survivors of the Deutschland were each presented with six dollars, the balance of a subscription raised in London and to-day will land and leave for their destinations."

Charles F. Mueller, of Milwaukee who was on the Mosel at the time of the explosion, says he was thrown down the stairway of the cabin, and, recovering, he went forward and saw the deck covered with dead bodies and pools of blood. The bodies were mostly stripped of their clothing. Some were perfectly naked. I covered up the nakedness of several of the dead, both men and women. I saw a Hebrew on a trunk stripped of his clothing, and apparently wounded. His head was falling back, and he appeared to be suffocating. I took some bed-clothes out of the trunk burst open by the explosion, and made a comfortable seat for him. Five minutes afterward he died. A sailor kindly brought him some water, but his mouth was filled with coagulated blood and he could not swallow water. I then attended a young lady screaming for help denuded of all her clothing from her waist. I covered her over with some sheeting, she was wounded in her back. She had been struck with a bar of iron from the deck railings."

FRED AND ORVILLE.

Washington Correspondence to the Chicago Times.

Very trustworthy authority here is responsible for the intelligence that documentary evidence apparently implicating Fred Grant and Orville Grant in the whisky frauds has been concluded and forwarded to St. Louis for the use of the grand jury. Diligent inquiry and comparison from all sources likely to be informed confirm this point. The documents in the case have been under examination for weeks, in skillful hands, and the result is said to be the implication of the two Grants. It is further avowed that the authorities who are prosecuting the whisky cases hastened this evidence out of the city, lest the effort of Mrs. Joyce, in behalf of her husband, through the instrumentality of the Babcock letters, should impede the cause of justice, in order that just one guilty man may be permitted to escape. Fletcher's influence at the White House is said to be so great that he will be able to do more even than the original ring in the suppression of evidence, should the appeal be made directly to the President. Mrs. Joyce will not appeal to the President in vain from any lack of cogent arguments or strong friends to enforce them. Mr. Bristow has repeated his assurance that no guilty man is to escape, and that confession isn't to be considered a condonation of crime.

"SENATOR" SPENCER.

His Villainous Record as Sketched by the People Whom He Misrepresented in the United States Senate.

MONTEGOMERY, Dec. 30, 1875.—The Spencer investigation committee reported, in the Senate, which was crowded with spectators. In summing up, the committee say that he (Spencer), during the election of the members of the Legislature, used means to secure for himself their votes, and that he abused the army, post-office and internal revenue departments of the Government.

He brought the evils of the war upon the people, and caused them to flee from their homes and abstain from voting. He prostituted his office for the purpose of bargains and bribes, to secure votes for his re-election. He corrupted United States officials, for whom he procured Federal appointments, and forced his appointees, under threats of removal from office, to pay money, and some of them to commit crimes, to obtain for him his election.

He caused men to be appointed to secure positions in the custom-house, post-offices and revenue offices, with the intent and understanding that while in office they would not be required to render service to the Government, but would get their pay, and while so paid they would employ their time in securing pledges of votes and influence to re-elect him to the U. S. Senate.

He paid and caused to be paid money to the members of the Court-house Assembly to secure their votes. He paid and caused to be paid money to members of the Legislature to defeat a quorum at the capitol, and thereby prevent the election of a senator by that body; and his most trusted agent, J. J. Hards, caused a member of that body to be drugged and almost killed to prevent his attendance. He dealt in United States offices as in merchandise, to secure votes and gain votes for senator.

His managers, with his concurrence, caused a State senator, for a money consideration, to break his pledge of honor to another senator, having prearranged a scheme thereby to secure a seat in the United States Senate. Through his said managers, he procured the presiding officer of the Senate to connive at this fraud, and to rule in violation of all parliamentary law and usage so as to unseat a member elected by the people, and seat in his place a partisan of Spencer, who was not elected by the people and who held no certificate of election.

He caused to be filled the lobby of the Senate with armed retainers, to overawe the Senators and sustain by force and violence what he had achieved by fraud. He used his power and influence and money. He contracted, through his position as Senator, to debauch men in office and out, so that in his conduct he was working evil continually.

The report was received and ordered printed, with the evidence, and the committee given time to prepare a memorial to the United States Senate against Spencer's further occupancy of a seat in that body. The report was signed by the whole committee, on which both parties were represented.

THE CHICAGO WHISKY FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—While the position thus far of the men arrested in the Chicago whisky ring is not so prominent as those in Saint Louis, the value of the seizures and the developments which are yet to come are regarded as of much greater importance. The prominent local Republican politicians of Chicago have been as yet the most conspicuous of the arrested parties; but when the trials come on, or even before the trials, revelations are promised which will show the ramification of the corruption fund of the whisky ring into most unexpected quarters, including United States officials, local and State officials, Administration newspapers, &c. It should not be forgotten that the Department of Justice found it necessary early in the campaign to remove ex-Congressman Ward, of Chicago, whose law-work as District Attorney from the first excited suspicion. It will doubtless be shown that he stood in the way of exposing several United States officials who expected to come to the front.

Mr. Colfax tells a story of President Lincoln that when he was attacked with small-pox he said to his attendants: "Send up all the office seekers, and tell them I've got something I can give each of them."

THE DARK WAYS OF BABCOCK.

Not Crooked Whisky only, but "Adulterated, Divided and Silenced" with Government Contractors.

(From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.)

We have received information to say from most reliable sources which is of great interest in connection with the approaching trial of O. E. Babcock. There is no crooked whisky in it, but it is simply a story of dividends from Government contractors, pocketed by Bab. We give it below, merely adding that it is fully vouched for by some of the best Republicans in Kansas, and that all the facts in the case will be reported to and investigated by the Congressional Committee.

The story is that in the summer of 1874, Messrs. Durfee & Peck, a Leavenworth city firm of freighters and large contractors for transporting army and Indian supplies up the Missouri River, and were also engaged in trading with the Indians under a permit from the Government: that in July of that year E. H. Durfee, of that firm, was sick in Leavenworth, and during his sickness Rev. I. S. Kallach attended upon him and was his spiritual adviser and friend. That one day while Durfee lay almost at the point of death a letter came to him from C. W. Babcock, Lawrence, Kan., a brother of Orville, and now Surgeon General of Kansas, telling Durfee that he wanted "that little matter settled up," and that he (Durfee) must remit to him \$5,000 according to the understanding between them. Kallach, becoming aware of the nature of the letter, and Durfee seeming to be annoyed by it, he asked Durfee what it meant, and Durfee told him that the Administration, through the two Babcocks, had been making leases upon the firm, and that this was a levy which had not been paid but must be paid at once, and that in accordance with Mr. Durfee's direction a draft for the amount was sent to C. W. Babcock. Mr. Durfee died in August, and Kallach told the story. Our informant as

sured that the whole matter can be substantiated by the best proof; that the letter is still in existence, and that several prominent men in Kansas are conversant with the facts. Many of our readers will remember that some two years ago Orville Grant, a brother of the President, was authorized to trade with the Indians, and tried to drive Messrs. Durfee & Peck and others out of the business. Peck went to Washington, interviewed Bab and the President, and got the order giving the President's brother the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians modified so as not to interfere with the business of his firm. It may be that this \$5,000 was paid in accordance with an agreement made in Washington between Durfee & Peck, Orville Babcock and Orville Grant.

Whether that be the case or not, the money was paid, it is said, to C. W. Babcock, and it will be for the committee, when it wades into Bab's crookedness, to look into it. In view of facts now coming to light, the honest men of the country may yet learn how a man can save \$300,000 in six years on a salary of \$2,500 a year.

CUBAN COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian writes as follows on the subject of Spain, Cuba, and the United States: "I have been furnished with what appears to be the substance of America's Cuban note. I believe it is correct, though I do not pretend to give the exact language. It credits that the general interests of humanity and commerce demand the cessation of the struggle which has been waged in Cuba for seven years. The United States are great powers but are unwilling to act without the concurrence of other powers, including Spain. The continuation of the attempt to govern Cuba from Madrid will be fatal to the hopes of the restoration of peace. Nevertheless Cuba belongs to Spain, and a great share of the population is opposed to separation. In these circumstances the solution of the question might be found in establishing a confederation in the West Indies resembling the Canadian. Cuba and Porto Rico might be constituted a confederation with local independent rights and a Governor-General appointed by Spain. The Powers are asked to join the United States in proposing such a confederation and aiding Cuba to establish it. The abolition of slavery would, however, be a necessary condition, and such pressure must be brought as would make the insurgents cease warfare."

THE WARRIORS OF 1876.

The Centennial authorities have received from different military bodies of the United States a large number of letters indicating a vast concourse of militia at the Exposition. From Massachusetts may be expected the Boston Light Infantry, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the Lexington Minute Men; from New York the 7th and 22d regiments, the Old Guard, and regiments from Buffalo and Rochester, from Illinois, the 1st regiment of State Guards, from Chicago, and the Governor's Guard, from Springfield; from Connecticut, the entire National Guard, comprising 2,000 men, who will encamp for ten days on the exhibition grounds about the 22d of August; from Tennessee, three regiments, which will arrive on the Fourth of July; from Georgia, the Clinch Rifles; from North Carolina, the Fayetteville Light Infantry; from Virginia, the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues,

This would be difficult, but it could be accomplished.

Secretary Fish is emphatic in denying that the United States desire the acquisition of Cuba. They only wish peace restored, slavery abolished, and commerce allowed to resume its course. The Powers are asked to express their opinion upon the proposed means of accomplishing these ends.

A WASHINGTON LOBBY CHARACTER OF THE TIME.

(Washington Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.)

As I came up the avenue this morning, I noticed at a fashionable jewelry establishment a very neat phaeton, drawn by a superb pair of browns. I also noticed the mistress, who was daintily dismounting, as a woman to be observed. Nothing could be in better taste than her entire equipage. Her dress was one in which the quiet tints blended in perfect accord. The delicate hat could never have been fabricated outside of the world's gay capital, Paris. And it seemed only a happy accident when the wanton wind, blowing too rudely, swept aside the dress for a moment and revealed a foot to wear the slipper of Cinderella, and an ankle rivaling in beauty and delicacy the swift-footed Atlanta's own.

Very quiet and demure was the face, in which there was no color, nor remarkable beauty, save a pair of lovely eyes, which were of a soft brown, changing sometimes to dark gray. The low, tremulous voice, was one to remember for it seemed laden with a cadence of a sad heart. Yet, under the influence of these eyes, men old enough to have wisdom, if gray hairs could bring it, have forgotten wives, homes, all, and bowed themselves in the dust. If lost hopes and ruined homes could kill, this woman could rear a pyramid to her conquests higher than Timon's the Tartar's monument of human skulls.

In spite of her attractive exterior the man of the world should soon become aware of the absence of the *je ne sais pas quel* quality, the born heritage of good blood and lineage, find them where you may. This is no Venus, only the lobby queen. She lives quietly here, keeping handsome rooms, through whose portals the names which have for years been part of the nation's history are too frequently sent.

She has an ample fortune, made in Credit Mobilier, Pacific Mail, and kindred devices for robbing the nation's coffers. Yet, with youth, money, and marvelous fascination, she is doomed to wander up and down the earth, with a brand upon her as enduring and unchangeable as the mark of Cain.

Few women will deliberately seek dishonor, but this one surely must have done so. A wife once, with the best love of a chivalric devotion, a high social position, and an historic name. All these she cast from her for a man utterly worthless without even a specious advantage of handsome face and bearing. One would have thought that the contrast between this worthless rone and the gallant gentleman whose life she wickedly wrecked was so great that, if honor and honesty held their peace, worldly prudence would have spoken in trumpet tones. But it boots not talking of this. It is only the story of Perdita, with modern adaptation.

It history repeats itself, even in a like manner does romance. It is the ancient story of "The Lost One," with modern improvement, and not of the dark ages, but in this virtuous and Christian 19th century.

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organized 1828; from Ohio, the Myers Cadets, of Toledo; from Mississippi, the Columbus Light Artillery; from New Orleans, the Washington Artillery; from South Carolina, the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, and independent companies from Greenville, Chester, and Richland; from New Hampshire, the Manchester Light Battery and the Portsmouth Artillery; from Rhode Island, the Newport Artillery, the United Train of Artillery and the 1st regiment of infantry; and from Delaware, the 1st regiment of infantry. The engagements for the presence of military at the Centennial have just begun to be made, and the indications are that the number already had will be doubled, probably trebled, before the close of spring.

South Carolina, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, and Georgia have signified their willingness to co-operate in organizing the Centennial Legion, already referred to, composed of one company from each of the old thirteen. They wish to let the world see the soldiers lately mortal enemies shaking hands along the line, signifying their intention to live in peace.

The *Globe* insists that the Montenegro loan is an accomplished fact and asserts that 10,000 rifles and sixty cannon are to be delivered from America by March. It adds that in consequence of the threatening attitude of Turkey, 3,000 Montenegrin guards have been armed with breech-loaders and sent to the frontier.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Report of the Finance Committee, To the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Greenville.

Your committee appointed at a previous meeting to submit a report of the financial condition of the Corporation of the Town of Greenville, to your honorable Body, beg to report as follows:

That we have made a thorough examination of the books and papers of the Corporation, and by the assistance of the Recorder, have ascertained as near as is possible, that the indebtedness of the Corporation on the 31st of December, 1874, was \$1240.35

We also find that there has been expended during the year by the Board upon the streets, and compensation to officers 588.63;

Making the indebtedness including the expenditures for the year to December 31st, 1875 1,828.98.

By taking the report of the committee on settlement with the Recorder and Constable we find that there has been collected on Privileges and property tax and applied to the liquidation of the above indebtedness 606.30;

We also find assets in way of cash and uncollected taxes which we consider good amounting to 646.93;

Showing that the indebtedness of the corporation of Greenville after the taxes are collected and applied to its liquidation will be about 576.95

Your committee think it proper to state for the information of those who do not know why all the taxes have not been collected, that the Constable did not receive the tax book from the County Court Clerk until some time in October, consequently he has had very little time to make collections.

Your committee would recommend that the debt due the corporation as shown above be collected as soon as possible, and applied to the liquidation of the indebtedness of the Corporation after using so much as will be immediately necessary to keep the streets in a passable condition, and that such a policy be adopted by the new Board. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

W. A. ALLEN, } Com.
JAMES O'BRIEN, }
Greenville, Dec. 31st, 1875.

NOTICE.

All parties engaging in any of the following occupations, or who are about to engage in the same, who have not paid their Privilege Tax will call at once on the Recorder and settle the same—and all persons about to engage in business will call on the Recorder and make the necessary arrangements: Artists and Photographers, Auctioneers, Butchers, all Exhibitors for profit, Hotels or Taverns, Liquor Dealers, Patent Rights, Peddlers, and Merchants. LEWIS F. SELF, Recorder.

